The Bombay Gazette,

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is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL IN JUNE.—The well-known Passenger Ship EARL OF BALCARRAS, 1,488 Tons, CHARLES SIMONDS, Commander, has first-rate accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Passage, apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL EARLY IN JUNE.—The A 1, Clipper Ship STAR OF THE SOUTH, 1,200 Tons, R. RENNER, Commander, has comfortable accommodation for first-class Passengers. For terms apply to Captain RENNER on board, or to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. A few second-class Passengers can be taken on reasonable terms.

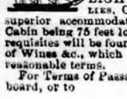
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL EARLY.—The celebrated ex Royal Mail Ship MORNING LIGHT, 2377 Tons Register, J. GILLIES, Commander. This ship has very superior accommodation for 35 Passengers; the Cabin being 75 feet long. Beds, Bedding, and all other requisites will be found by the ship, with the exception of Wines &c., which can be obtained at the Bar on reasonable terms.

For Terms of Passage apply to the Commander on board, or to

S. BURSTALL & Co.,
Agents.

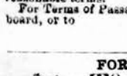
FOR CALCUTTA.



TO SAIL ON THE 4TH PROXIMO.—The A 1 Clipper Ship GEM OF THE OCEAN, for Passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, THIS DAY SATURDAY the 31st instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

30th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

Last Trip of the Season.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PUDDICOMBE, Master, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 30th May 1862.

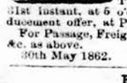
FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WELLEN in charge, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 P. M. positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, has now been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of **Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.**

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 31st May 1862. Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Childwickbury*, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & CO.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*. Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of MR. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN in our Firm, ceased on the 9th day of April last.

TREACHER & Co.

13th May 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders, for the supply for one year of Wax Cloth, Bunting, Tea Cloth, Europe Candles, Europe and Country Sealing Wax, Bengal Twine, Gunny Bags, Dammer, and Cocoanut Oil, required for use in the Bombay Post Office, will be received on MONDAY, the 16th June 1862, at 12 o'clock Noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees One Hundred, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should fail to furnish the required Security to the extent of Rupees Five Hundred for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen at any time, and further particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

E. T. BEAUVAIS,
Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, 30th May 1862.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS hereby call the attention of the public to the following, clause I of Schedule B of Act X of 1862. This Act will come into operation from and after the 1st day of June next: and after that date the Commissioners can receive no application whatever except on stamped paper of the proper value.

By order
W. TRACEY,
Clerk to the Commissioners.

Bombay Municipal Commissioners' Office, 29th May 1862.

CLAUSE I. SCHEDULE B.

"Applications presented to the Collector of Customs at any Presidency Town and applications presented to the Municipal Commissioners or to any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace under Act XIV. of 1857" must be on stamped paper of the value of one (1) anna.

CAUTION.

THE UNDERMENTIONED GOVT. OF INDIA BANK NOTES having been stolen from the undersigned, the Public is cautioned against receiving the same, and any one who will give such information as may lead to their recovery will be handsomely rewarded. Rupees 100 each, Nos. 49449, 08020, 11162, 47972, 09972, 23089, 07651.

J. D'LANGE,
Commercial Exchange Merchant.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS.

27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING IN COLORS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND FORMS RULED TO ORDER.

Estimates forwarded on application.

Engraving, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.
TUESDAY, 3RD JUNE.
LAST NIGHT OF
MISS EMMA GRATTAN.
AND
MR. H. P. GRATTAN.

ON which Night will be produced in Four ACTS, Shakespeare's Play of the

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Duke of Venice	Mr. Marsh.
Antonio	Mr. Pope.
Bassanio	Mr. Browne.
Gratiano	Mr. Horn.
Lorenzo	Mr. Younge.
Solanio	Mr. Mercer.
Salarino	Mr. Gatrie.
Old Gobbo	Mr. Webster.
Launcelot Gobbo	Mr. London.
Tubal	Mr. Johnstone.
PORTIA	Miss E. GRATTAN.
SHYLOCK	Mr. H. P. GRATTAN.
Jessica	Miss Porey.
Nerissa	Mrs. Orger.
NEW DANCE / NEW SONG	Miss E. GRATTAN.

The whole to conclude with
KATHERINE & PETRUCHIO.

Tickets to be obtained at the Exchange Hotel *Bombay Gazette*, British Hotel, and at MR. G. REGEL'S Medow Street.

PRICES OF TICKETS.

Dress Circle	Rs.	5
Stalls	,,	3
Upper Circle	,,	2
Pit	,,	1

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS,
ON THE ESPLANADE.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, MAY 31st.
GREAT NOVELTY.

MONDAY, JUNE 2nd, another Grand display of Equestrian Feats.

TUESDAY, June 3rd, by particular desire, a select Representation will be given for the Parsee and Native Ladies and Gentlemen.

WEDNESDAY, June 4th. Benefit of Mr BUCKLEY. Upon which occasion an entire change of Performances will be given.

POSITIVELY THE LAST.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

TO LET FOR THE RAINS.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS in Grant's Buildings, Colaba. Apply to this Office for address.

TO LET.

TWO LARGE GODOWNS, suitable for stowing Cotton, &c., and situated near Chinch Bunder. For Terms, &c., apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Love Lane, lately vacated by MR. E. MARSHMAN. Apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The upper floor of an Office, in Nesbit Lane. For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO BE LET.

A FINE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by J. E. BICKERSTETH, Esq. Apply to CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY, Musjid Bunder.

TO BE LET.

With Immediate Possession.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, Church Street; suitable for Officer, with extensive Godowns below. Apply to

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA.

Church Street, No. 5, 28th May 1862.

TO BE LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 103, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs Remington & Co., Cotton Mills. Apply to MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, No. 32, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LET.

AN AIRY UPPER-STORIED SMALL BUNGALOW, near the sea-shore at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. Apply to MR. RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE NAREALWALLA, at Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co.'s, No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with good position, on Malabar Hill, from the 15th June to the 31st October 1862.—Apply to Z., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 29th May 1862.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Best Lane, No. 3.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—
2 Bungalows in Byculla—5 Bungalows on Malabar Hill, is furnished—3 in Mazagon—1 in Girgaum—2 in Colaba, Beach Road, facing the sea—2 in Grant Road.

2 well commodious and airy Bungalows, in Breach Candy.

1 Splendid House, in Fort—3 extensively large rooms for Offices.

3 Bungalows in Saitara—"Ruby Cottage," "Pearl Cottage," and "Rose Cottage.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also four houses and two shops to let in the Fort.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, and is well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, ever always on hand.

Parties landing from Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CALICUT COIR MATTING FOR THE MONSOON. Apply as above.

WHICH IS THE BEST BRANDY?

TRY B. FRERE & Co.'s BRANDY of Cognac. Apply to DINSHAW ARDASEER & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1862.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. J. & A. WHITE & Co.'s WINES as follows:—
Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.
Fort, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Fort, in Pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to G. S. KING & Co.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal.....Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ..... ,, 24 ,,

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
26, Apollo Street. Merchants & Agents.

FOR SALE.

THE following Brands of Extra fine Clarets:—

St. Julien Medoc	Rs.	18	per doz. Quarts.
Pope Clément	,,	21	,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,,	22	,, ,,
Chateau Lafitte	,,	26	,, ,,
Chateau Margaux	,,	26	,, ,,
Chateau Haut Brion	,,	27	,, ,,

MACNEE & Co.
26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

CARBONELL'S PORT.
CRUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1862.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FINE SELECTION of the following Wines, &c., direct from Bordeaux:—
Superior "St. Estèphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgandy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Leoville and Lafitte Clarets.
Champagne "Moet & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curaçoa
Maraschino } Liqueurs.
Anisette
And a variety of Preserves with and without fruit.

Apply to
ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—				
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
White do.	,,	,,	,,	22
Red do.	,,	,,	,,	20
Yellow do.	,,	,,	,,	12
MADEIRA, very old		,,		42
PORT—				
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,,	28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—				
Chateau Margaux		,,	,,	34
Leoville		,,	,,	28
St. Julien		,,	,,	22
Medoc		,,	,,	15
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality	A. DePaul—Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do.	A. DePaul—Pints	,,	,,	21
Do.	J. C. Moriet—Quarts	,,	,,	36
Do.	do. —Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still	Deinhai & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... do.	per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSELLE do.		,,	,,	21
GRABBIS & GINGER WINE		,,	,,	18
TREACHER & Co. do.		,,	,,	42
CURACOA		,,	,,	40
MARASCHINO		,,	,,	30
SHERRY BRANDY		,,	,,	
SPIRITS—				
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,	50
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)		,,	,,	29
Rum ...Fine old Jamaica		,,	,,	
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London		,,	,,	
Do. ...Hollands in cases		,,	,,	21
WHISKEY ...Glenlivat, Crabbie ...		,,	,,	

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Gibb's Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOYAEE.

FOR SALE.

CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Earl of Balcarras*.

The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of very first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Claret in quarts, Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

N. B.—The above Wines also to be had at Mhow at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee Sons.

JEWANJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.
JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS.
Mess Agents, No. 1, Medow Street.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ... Black Capsule	85
	No. 2 ... Blue	16
	No. 3 ... Yello	14
	No. 4 ... Green	22
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co. per 2 dozen Pts	32
	Brand C. & Co. ... per 2 dozen Pts	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil ... per 2 doz. Pts	38
	Sparkling 1st Quality ... per 2 doz. Pts	40
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil ... per 2 doz. Pts	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil ... per 2 doz. Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality ... per 2 doz. Pts	32
Hock	Braunberger	32
	Hudesheimer	32
	Hockheimer	20
	Black Seal	28
	Red Seal	14
Port	Red Seal	12
	Amontillado ... Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	30
Sherry	Pale ... Brown	25
	Light Golden ... Green	28
	Pale ... Yellow	22
	Pale ... White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
	(Yellow)	26
Gin Old Tom		30
Whiskey, Sauzer Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown in Glass Bottles	42
	White ... Bottles	42
Maraschino Di Zara		21
Cherry Brandy		40
		30
		15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

JUST IMPORTED PER "CLARA" FOR MONSOON.

FRESH OILMANSTORES of every variety—Confectionary, Grocery, Best Wines, Moselles, Champagne, Claret, Marsella and Brandy of the 1st quality.

Orders from kind Constituents, Messrs. at Out Stations and at the Presidency, will be thankfully received and executed with care and attention. Every thing done but unexceptionable quality; and the price is very reasonable. Printed list to be had on application to

GOWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.
Medow Street.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

Per Overland Mail.

A FEW WATER PROOF CLOAKS. Rs. 20 each. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS from Geneva, 3, Meadow Street, Bombay. Fine Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches for ladies and gentlemen, beautiful Selection of Jewellery, finest Guinea Gold. Musical Boxes and Clocks. Spectacles and Opera Glass.

Repairing carefully attended to at reasonable terms.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE
Just received ex *Vernon*—

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair
,,	French Calf do.	13 ,, ,,
,,	or Lace Brown Leather do.	13 ,, ,,
Lace	Patent Shoes	9 ,, ,,

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS
HARNESS MAKERS, &C.,
No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)
AND
EAST STREET POONA.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (10 x 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. d'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

23, Apollo Street.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations that she has just received Overland the following, viz:—
Ladies Hats richly trimmed with Velvet and Feathers.
Crinoline and Straw Hats for Children.
Crinoline and Straw Bonnets for Ladies.
White and Black Barège Burnouses.
White and Black Lama ditto.
Colored and Striped Mohair for Dresses and Burnuses.
White, Black and Colored Lama Shawls.
Large Woollen Plaid Shawls.
White and Colored Ostrich Feathers and Flowers.
Steel Petticoats and French Corsets.
Invisible and Fancy Hair Nets.
Lace and Tulle Bridal Dresses.
White Lace and Tulle Square Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

ALSO,

Rich Silk, and Grenadine Dresses.
Fancy, and Checked *cheap* Silks.
Embroidered Muslin and Tartatan Dresses.
Mohair, Barege and Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glace Silks.
Black Barège, Mohair, and Half Mourning Muslins.
Black Crape Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White hemmed Collars and Sleeves for Mourning.
Embroidered Muslins and Lace Collars and Sleeves.
Square Embroidered Muslin Chimisettes.
Zeuve Jacquettes and Vests.
Head Dresses in Velvet, and Flowers.
Fancy Pans and Spotted Veils.
Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, &c.
"Wedding and Mourning orders, carefully and promptly executed."

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No 7, Byculla Road.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co.,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to the subjoined list of the Tailoring Department, &c. &c. They beg specially to address themselves to Officers of all ranks in Military and Political employ, as the Stock now contains almost every article required for the new Uniforms. Pattern of the new Badges, Numbers, Buttons, &c., rendered necessary by the Amalgamation have been received and all Officers are solicited to register their orders without delay:—

MILITARY UNIFORM, &C.

A large stock of the best West of England Cloths, in Scarlet, Blue, Rifle, Black and Oxford. Doeskin (for Overalls) in Black, Blue, and Oxford.
Scarlet Cassimeres for Staff Vests.
Blue Regulation Serge,
Scarlet do. do.
Khakee do. do.
New Serge Frocks, "Volunteers" Uniforms.
Fine Blue Cloth for Patrol Coats.
Cavalry Grey Cloth "Lancers."
Khakee Drill, English Manufacture.
The above made and cut in first rate style, and in strict accordance with the latest Regulations.
Gold Laces, Swords, (Military, Naval, and Durbar, Cocked Hats, Waist and Shoulder Belts, Badges Mohair Trimmings of all kinds, &c. &c.
Materials supplied by the yard, and patterns sent post free.

CIVILIANS' CLOTHING.

Capital Travelling Tweed Suits ..... Rs. 20
Good Angola Suits ..... ,, 35
Superfine Black Dress Suits from ..... ,, 60

An immense assortment of Fancy Angolas to select from, of the newest patterns, all Wool, and warranted not to shrink in washing.
Silk Mixed Coatings, Venetians, Llamas, &c.
Best Bedford Cords for Breeches and Riding Trousers.
Cotton Bedfords, White Cotton Cords, Brown Cords, Moleskins, &c. &c.
Cheviots Beavers, Pilots, Sealskins, Vicunas, Black Cashmeres, Alpacas, Russell Cords, adapted for Clerical Wear.
Black Italian Cloth; a new material for Clergymen and Barristers' Gowns, light in texture.

READY MADE DEPARTMENT.

A large and well assorted stock of Cloth Coats, Alpaca, Tweed and Flannel Sacs, Flannel, Angola and Drill Trousers, Waistcoats of every description, Invisible Capes for travelling, Waterproof Clothing, all Wool, Flannel Shirts of the finest quality.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

Black Paris Silk Hats, Rs. 12 to Rs. 14.
Drab Silk and Brd Felt Dress Hats, Felt Helmets, Rs. 9, 6, 7, and Rs. 8.
Air Chamber do. Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15.
REGULATION HELMETS, SHAPE APPROVED OF AT THE HORSE GUARDS.
Silkwoods Patent Air Chamber Metal Bound Sword Proof, clearing out at Rs. 30; usually sold at Rs. 45.
Air Chamber Felt Forage Caps, Rs. 9-8.
Waterproof Oxford Yachting Hats for Monsoon Wear, Rs. 8-8.
Straw Hats, Waterproof Cover, Rs. 4.
Shooting Hats, Air Chamber.
A large assortment of rich Pugrees.
The Mohair or Zephyr Hat, extremely light with Cork body, Rs. 5.
Glengarry and Scotch Caps.
Sicilian Pork Pie Turban Felt Hats.
Silk and Regimental Forage Caps.
Leather Hat Cases.
Velvet Hunting Caps.
Sola Westers, Rs. 3-8.

SHIRTS AND HOSIERY.

First-rate White Shirts, well sewn with Linen Fronts and French Wrists, either for Buttons or Studs, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 50 per doz.
A large lot of Colored Shirts with Collars attached, Rs. 24 per doz.
White and Colored Merino Socks.
Lambs Wool Socks, Rs. 9 per doz., hand knit.
Balbriggan and Cotton Socks, at all prices.
Merino, Lambs Wool and Cotton under Vests.
India Gauze, and Silk and Wool do.
Gentlemen's Shirt Collars, in every shape now worn, made of Linen, three folds.
Scarfs, Neck Ties, Braces, Belts, &c. &c. &c.
Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Strong Monsoon Boots, screw soles, warranted to resist wet.
Dress Boots, of Patent Leather, Morocco Enamel, &c.
Calf Skin, with Elastic Sides and Kid Tops.
Calf Skin Shoes, with Elastic and Laces.
Paten Leather do.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Blankets, Longcloths, Chintz Furnitures, Table Covers, Linens, Muslins, Carpets, Paper Hangings, &c. &c. all at reduced rates.

MINIATURE MEDAL.

Medals for the "Indian Mutiny," "Crimean," "Persian," "Mooltan and Guzerat," "Sutlej," the Order of the "Medjidie."

Wide and narrow Ribbons for the above, also the "Cabul" "Good Conduct."

Just received a large supply of Soft Felt Sicilian and Hungarian (or "Fork Fur") Hats.
Oxonians and Cambridge, a new shape.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT,
Jewellers, Silk Mercers, Drapers, Milliners, and General Warehousemen.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
28, MEDOW STREET.

New Books and New Editions.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BEHAR."

Market Harborough. Inside the Bar	3	12
The last of the Incas. By G. Aimard	1	8
Life and Letters of the Rev. H. Martyn, B.D. By the Rev. J. Sargent, M.A.	3	12
The Quiver; designed for the defence and promotion of Biblical Truth, &c. Vol. 1	3	8
Psychological Enquiries. Part II. By Sir B. C. Brodie	3	12
Essays on Scientific and other Subjects. By Sir H. Holland	10	8
Prince Albert's Golden Precepts, &c. &c.	2	0
The Old English Gentleman	1	8
Hugh Miller's Essays—historical and biographical, political and social, literary and scientific.	5	12
The Martins of Cro-Martin. 2 vols. By Lever.	6	0
Ellice; a tale. By L. N. Comyn	7	4
The Works of Thomas Hood. Vol. 2	4	8
The Book-hunter, &c. By J. H. Burton	5	12
Rev. R. Gleig's Life of Wellington	11	4
The Life of Edward Irving, Minister of the National Scotch Church, London. 2 vols. By Mrs. Oliphant	23	4
Journeys and Explorations in the Cotton Kingdoms, &c. &c. 2 vols. By F. L. Olmsted	15	12
Dodd's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, of Great Britain and Ireland. 1862	8	0
Burns' Poems and Songs. With Life, by Dr. J. Currie	2	4
Robin Hood: ballads and songs, &c. &c.	2	4
Melibœus in London. By J. Payn	2	0
The Criminal Prisons of London, and scenes of Prison Life. By H. Mayhew. Illust. from Photographs	7	8
Canada and the Crimea, &c. By Major Ranken, R.E.	5	12
Elements of Medical Zoology. By A. Moquin-Tandon. 124 Illustrations. Translated by R. T. Hulme, M.R.C.S.E.	9	8
Agnes of Sorrento. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe	5	12
The Queen of Hearts. By W. Collins	3	12
Lavinia. By author of Lorenzo Benoni, &c.	2	0
Graham on English Style, &c.	4	8
Angus's Handbook of the English Tongue	3	4
Dr. Smith's Smaller History of Greece	2	12
The Student's History of England. By D. Hume	4	12
Dr. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, &c.	6	8
Martin's Illustrated Natural Philosophy, &c.	2	0
Wynter's Curiosities of Civilization	4	8
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio. 1st and 2nd series in one volume. By Fanny Fern	2	12
Beale's Illustrations of the constituents of Urine, &c.	5	12
Beale on Urine, Urinary Deposits, and Calculi	6	8
Key to Heath's Algebra Analytic	3	12
Lee's Illustrated Byron	10	0
Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe. 2 vols	9	0
Sketches of Rural Affairs. By Mrs. C. Tomlinson	1	12
Extra Volume London Labour and London Poor. By Mayhew	8	0
Dynevor Terrace; or the Clue of Life	4	8
The Horse. By Youatt. New Ed

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 31st May 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 05/16d. to 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d. to 2 1/16.
Do. Bank Notes ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 03/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1/2 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight...	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 217 to 217 1/2 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2 1/2 do.	33 1/2
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	8 1/2 do.
Colonial Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	38 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2 1/2 do.	1 1/2 Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.2.0	2 1/2 do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2 1/2 do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2 1/2 do.	Nomi. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,850 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p sh.
Chinbai Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Chinbai Land Company ...	10,000	109 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 40 dis.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 40 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company....	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 .....
" Loan 1842-43 ..... } 95 1/4
" Loan 1854-55 .....
New Five Per Cent. Loan 106 1/2
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 113 1/2

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each..... Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes..... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars..... Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus..... " 250 do.
Mexican Dollars..... " 227 do.
German Crowns..... " 213 1/4 do.
Five Franc Pieces..... " 205 do.
Bar Silver ..... " 106-5/16
Gold Leaf ..... " 16-5

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£1 17s. 6d. to £2 2s. 6d.
" (Seeds)..... £1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready..... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
" (Seeds) ..... None offering.
To Hull ..... No offers.
To China ..... Do.
To Clyde..... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (MAY 30th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba : Per candy.

New Broach, ready	Rs.	232 to 233
New Dholleras, and Bhownagar	"	235 to 237
New Comravuttee	"	218 to 219
New Compta, ...	"	222 to 223
New Dharwar Sanguineal	"	289 to 290
New Barsee, and Nuggar	"	205 to 210
New Veravul	"	214 to 215
Khandeish	"	209 to 205
New Poratchee	"	218 to 220
New Accote	"	226 to 227
New Manglore.....	"	218 to 220

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 6-8 to 6-4 per cwt.
" Rapseed, Guzerat..... " 7-4 to 7-8 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)..... " 33 to 34 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal)..... " 37 to 38 nominal.
" 27 to 28

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the service on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight..... 1s. 11 1/2d.
" 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11 3/4d.
" 2 months' sight..... 1s. 11 3/4d.
" 1 month's sight..... 1s. 11 3/4d.
" On demand ..... } 1s. 11 3/4d.
On Scotland .....
On Ireland .....
Circular Notes..... s. 11 3/4d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the *Account or Accounts* to which the same are to be credited. *Assurance in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Letter of Credit is to be given (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enfacement at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (*Mr.* R. H. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its *Branches.*

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight Rs. 2s 0d per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay 30th May 1861. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11 3/4d. "

Drafts at 3 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies At
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11 3/4d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11 3/4d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11 3/4d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11 3/4d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11 3/4d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. do.
" on demand ..... } 1s. 11 3/4d. do.
On Scotland do. .....
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11 3/4d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are required to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation also charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 30	Maharaz (s).....	Kidder.....	Surat 29 May.
	Istamboul, ...	Pole, ...	Macao 16 March.
	Victoria (s).....	Chitty.....	Aden 21 May.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per H. M.'s Steamer *Victoria*, from Aden.—On the 21st May, 1862, sighted the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *China*, about 30 miles from Aden.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	To.
May 30	Futtay Shaw Allum..	Mitchell	Calcutta.
	Queen of India	McGeary	Liverpool.
	Morning Star	Matthews.....	Liverpool.
	City of Agra.....	Ewing.....	Liverpool.
	Telegraph (s).....	Shephard.....	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Maharaz*, from Surat.—66 natives.
Per Ship *Istamboul*, from MACAO, 2 natives.
Per H. M.'s Steamer *Victoria*, from Aden.—9 men, 2 women and 4 children 2/4 Golundauze ; 3 women and 2 children 4/4 Golundauze ; 1 commissioned officer, 16 men, 14 women, and 15 children H. M.'s 15th Regt. N. I. ; 1 rank and file 6/31 Artillery ; 6 men, 1 woman, and 3 children, H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Regt.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat—75 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Jane, J. M. Thompson, bound to Liverpool.
Barque Lord of the Isles, D. S. Shotwell, bound to Algoa

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Cochin.

Brig *Keerala Roodreen.*—16,000 numbers Loose Cocoanuts, 105 moohda Grains, 69 bags Cowdies, 7 set China Ware, 540 bundles Coppra, 80 casks Cocoanut Oil.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 30TH MAY 1862.

For London.

Burlington.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee.

War Spirit.—46 cases Coffee, 117 1/4 cwt., Campbell Mitchell ; 96 bags Pepper, 129 1/2 cwt., Delaveraly Nusroodin ; 5 cases Gum Olibanum, 11 1/2 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung ; 38 bags Coffee, 89 1/2 cwt., Manock Pandoorung.

Burlington.—5 cases Sundries, T. Brown.

For Liverpool.

Zohoak.—110 bales Cotton, 353 1/4 cwt., Ramkrustna Sozba and Co. ; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt ; 12 1/4 bales Wool, 37 1/4 cwt., Nursee Mowjee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Damjee Gocul ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Luckmidass Hunsraz ; 25 bales Cotton, 87 1/4 cwt., Jairam Hemraz.

Swithamley.—36 bales Cotton, 126 cwt., Petamberdass Jugjeevundass ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muegesh Pandoorung.

America.—110 bales Cotton, 358 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co.

Argonaut.—1,200 bundles Coir Yarn, 150 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Derigo.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Toolsidass Wazjee ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Sowchund Golabchund and Co.

Wemss.—50 bundles Linseed, 25 cwt., 136 bundles Bhoysing, 68 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Damoder Doongersee ; 105 bales Cotton, 367 4 cwt., E. and H. Shapoorjee and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmichund Nursy Sons ; 100 bales Cotton 350 cwt., Luckmidass Hunsraz ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bomanjee Khodadad Erany.

Edith Byrne.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Damoder Doongersy ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Nursy Gopaljee ; 600 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Sowchund Golabchund and Co.

Nill Gwynn.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Rutigur Dowlutgur ; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co. ; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Canjee Hetumraz ; 301 bales Cotton, 1,053 1/4 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoory ; 105 bales Cotton, 367 4 cwt., J. Silloon and Co.

W. Chandler.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., 1 bale Cotton, 3 1/4 cwt., Dowjee Vurria.

Sir Charles Napier.—1 bale Cotton, 3 1/4 cwt., Pragjee Damoder ; 55 bales Cotton, 192 1/2 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsee.

Camperdown.—80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Dhunjee Natha ; 2 bales Hemp, 7 cwt., Kusnajee Ramjee ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Manock Bhimjee ; 59 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Star of the South.—39 bales Hemp, 136 5 cwt., Kursondass Madhowdass ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jaltha Jairaz ; 325 bales Cotton, 1087 4 cwt., Sorabjee Manockjee.

John Mandeville.—1526 bales Cotton, 5,341 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee ; 1000 bales Cotton, 3,590 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

Jan Boelke.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Rhuddassa Goolway ; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Goculdass Heerjee.

Shard.—300 bundles Sursee Seed, 150 cwt., 700 bundles —, 350 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Perseles.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Vulubhdass Liladher.

Virginia.—500 bundles Sursee Seed, 250 cwt., Nathabhoy Amerchund.

Barbara.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Woomersee Waljee and Co.

Morning Light.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Meteor.—50 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Keswjee Toolsidass.

Albion.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz.

Levant.—476 bags Saltpetre, 784 4 I. maunds, Goculdass Tezpall.

Grace Darling.—85 bales Woo', 255 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

Africa.—1 bale Cotton, 3 1/4 cwt., Mowjee Naronjee.

Broughton Hall.—58 bales Wool, 174 cwt., Pursotum Tersy.

For New York.

Mogul.—76 bales Wool 225 cwt., Lyon Brothers and Co. ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Tribhowandass Jugjeewon.

For Calcutta.

Gem of the Ocean.—64 cases Piece Goods, W. Nicol and Co. ; 44 packages Sunchor, 49 cwt., 12 chests Colored Papers, 4,800 sheets, Nemchund Vusunjee ; 12 packages E. Bead, 40 cwt., 8 packages E. Seed Bead, 400 bundles, Caderbhoy Momunjee.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... ... Bombay.
... Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... ... Bombay.
499 Cheanab, 2 (paddle), Walton..... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Cormorandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... ... Andaman Islands
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... ... Suez.
287 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Rogers ... ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William ... Out of Commission.
295 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Bosanquet ... Bombay.
1450 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... ... Bombay.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... ... River Indus.
315 Geolam, (paddle yacht), Sproule ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Brewster, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood..... Persian Gulf.
... Hornet, Dugan, (S. Sloop) ... ... Bombay.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ..... River Indus.
151 Keddy warry, (flat) ... ... Guard Vessel, Kurachee.
... Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Isiads.
290 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Mario, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ... River Indus.
49 Narbudda, (schooner), ... Karrachee.
304 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... ... River Indus.
885 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Planet, (screw), White..... ... Bombay.
1346 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
3800 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ... ... England.
308 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ... River Indus.
835 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Robertson ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
... Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour
288 Tigris, 2 (paddle), Hall ... ... Persian Gulf.
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Aden.
1098 Zenobia, 2 (paddle), Chattenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

676 Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 19)
393 Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1488 Earl of Balcarras, Simonds —Remington & Co. (c.l. Mar 11)
1310 Istamboul, Dauchar—Jehangir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 16)
905 Mary Shepherd—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. May 16)
788 Morayshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 16)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.
1281 War Spirit, Lukens, Hurnall & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1162 Africa, Bowie,—J. Tanner & Co. (c. l. March 11)
1183 Ajmeer, Aspiet—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1070 Alima, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1475 America, Finlay.—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 1)
963 Ann Buckle, Tomlinson—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. May 20)
038 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1227 Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co. (c. l. April 17)
1493 Broughton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 22)
839 Barbara, Rennie—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 22)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
680 Campbell, Mickie—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 26)
941 Gem of the Ocean—Stearns, Hubart & Co. (c. l. May 16)
827 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)
495 Union, Jervari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee. (c. l. May 13)

FOR ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

347 Rahmanee, Nacoda. (c. l. May 5)

FOR KURRACHEE.

450 Tilly, (s) Q. M. Reys—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. May 22)

FOR MORAN QUAY.

74 Gullematies, Nacoda—Sorabjee Laljee. (c. l. May 27)

NOT FIXED.

672 Ally, Shephard—H. E. Cadoo.
327 Antonio, Nacoda—Cassum Nathu.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Delanga H. J. S. Cowasjee.
209 Champion, Gwen—Jewraz Sadoo.
... Celtic, Nacoda.
... Commodore, Percy, W. Williams—Dirom Hunter & Co.
1163 Crown Prince, Reynolds—W. Reynolds & Co.
1611 East of Shore, Wilson—H. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.
... Fazel Bhary, Nacoda.
495 Harriet and Jane, Deshou—Tar Mahomed & Co.
1000 Iskunderoha, Mahomed.
804 Joshua, W. Bartlie—Coupland & Co.
155 Kearata Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan. Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
364 Lone Star, Dizer—Ritchie, Stenart & Co.
30 Mahomed Buz, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
951 Mild of the Seas, Benwood—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1149 Martin Luther, McCready—Graham & Co.
599 Nadarshah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Nathu. Nantis, coda.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.
132 Persian, Lavae—W. & A. Graham & Co.
549 Palembang, Miller—D. H. Cama & Co.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
800 Regina, Brown—Rattanjee Eduljee.
450 Scindian, (s) Boyt—B. S. N. Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
183 Shaikal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Haiee Mahomed Settick.
1114 Veteran, A. Duncan—Reunie, Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1300 Behar, G. S. Brooks.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1600 Orissa, A. Parish.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
200 Singapore, G. A. Grainger.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

682 Excelsior, Sanderson—J. L. Danolly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

506 Goa, Bourdon—Volkart Brothers,
527 Ocean, Pourquier—S. Tvebjee & Co.
435 J. E. Vaillol, Pojion.—Volkart Brothers.
441 Sansonnet, Huere—Volkart Brothers.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

699 Sir J. Duke, Long—Fleming & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

599 Governor Higginson, Craig—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

219 Leading Star, Graham—J. L. Danolly & Co.
411 Futteh Curreem, Nacoda.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 30.

Annesley, Captain J. T., Staff Corps, on duty, from Bheemdy.
Beatly, Assistant Surgeon T. B., Medical, on duty, to Tanna, from Angria Colaba.
Thoyts, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Dhoolia.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 30.

Hossack, Captain G., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Nimmo, Captain T. R., 28th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Baroda.
Worthy, Lieut., 13th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Neemuch.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION,

Bombay, 28th May 1862.

It is hereby notified, that pay and allowances in arrears, for May 1862, will be issued to the Troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., (except on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P. M.) and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before that of payment.

The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to observe strictly the orders laid down in this notice with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by Departments and Regiments and to cancel bills sent in after the days named for the same.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, —the General and Garrison Staffs.

On Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th—Officers on leave at the Presidency.

On Saturday, the 7th—the Gun-Carriage and Gunpowder Agencies.

On Wednesday, the 11th—18th Regiment N. I.

On Tuesday, the 17th—23rd Regiment N. I.

On Saturday, the 14th—21st Regt. N. I. or Marine Battalion.

On Thursday, the 19th—Ordnance Department.

On Monday, the 23rd—H. M.'s 33rd Regt. of Foot.

On Thursday, the 26th—Colaba Sanitarium.

No abstracts, or bills, will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms ; copies of and instructions regarding which can be obtained by personal application at the Military Pay Office.

No monies will be received, or payments made after 3 P. M. on any day ; nor can any cash transactions take place on the last day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Friday, 30th May 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 33rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 29th May 1862.

Captain T. J. Holland, Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, acted as Deputy Quarter Master General from the 30th April to the 20th May 1

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—*Francis Hughes*, seaman on board the *Douglas Castle*, was placed at the bar charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship.

Captain J. B. Steele, deposed.—I am master of the British ship *Douglas Castle*. Prisoner is an articled seaman of that ship. Yesterday he refused to do duty. This morning I asked him to do duty but he would not.

Prisoner said.—I won't go to duty. I am not fit to work. I fell from aloft.

HIS WORSHIP was of opinion that, the prisoner's plea was groundless, and admonished him to return to duty.

Prisoner reluctantly consented to return.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—*Richard Ford*, seaman of the ship *Crescent*, was charged with continued disobedience of commands in refusing to do duty. He was taken on board yesterday morning and continued to refuse duty.

His Worship admonished him to return to duty, but he refused.

Prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for twelve weeks with hard labour, or until such time as the ship sails, if within that period, when he is to be sent on board.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

SESSION 1861-62.

Annual Meeting, May 15th, 1862.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their Rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at half-past 4 P. M. *Present*—Captain W. C. Barker, I. N., Vice-President, in the Chair; Surgeon F. Broughton, F. R. C. S.; Captain James Frushard, I. N.; Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik; Bhawoo Dajee, Esq., G. G. M. C.; Captain Mohammed Bin Hamees; Lieut. W. L. Searle, I. N., F. R. A. S.; Robert Haines, Esq., M. D.; and D. J. Kennelly, Esq., I. N, and George Birdwood Esq., M. D., Joint Secretaries.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Elections—Commander H. A. Fraser, I. N., and A. Faulkner, Esq.

Donations—The following donations were laid before the Society for which their best thanks were directed to be given to the donors:—

1. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Vol. XI. No. 44—By the Society.

2. "Journal Asiatique, ou Recueil de Memoires, &c., Singulierie Serie Tome XVIII. By the Asiatic Society of Paris.

3. Memoire sur le commencement et la fin du Royaume de la Messene et de la Karacene. Par M. Reinaud.

Letters read.—From Captain J. T. Annesley.

2. From T. P. Punnet, Esq.,

3. From C. P. Wilson, Esq., Mate H. M. steamer *Elphinstone*, forwarding copies of a series of bottle logs thrown overboard from that vessel by him.

4. From Dr. Norton Shaw, Secretary Royal Geographical Society of London, forwarding a list of Route Maps selected from the Society's Journals in aid of the contemplated expedition under Captain J. W. J. Stockwell.

5. From M. J. Shaw Stewart, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, forwarding a copy of a letter from Lieut. Colonel Lewis Pelly, Her Majesty's acting Consul and British Agent at Muzkat and containing miscellaneous observations on the Comoro Islands.

The business of the monthly meeting being concluded, the annual meeting was entered on, and the Secretaries, in accordance with the usual custom, laid before the Society a brief account of the proceedings of the session.

At the last annual meeting the Society's members numbered 102. Since then there had been removed by death—1. Colonel G. H. Robertson, C. B.; by retirement from India—5, General G. LeGrand Jacob, C. B., Surgeon Major C. Morehead, M. D.; Surgeon Major J. W. Winchester, LL.D., F. R. C. S.; H. Conybeare, Esq., and Henry Young, Esq., C. S.; and by resignation of membership—2, Major Wilson and T. F. Punnett, Esq., in all 8 members; while on the other hand 14 members had been admitted, making the total number of the Society's members 108, or 6 members in excess of last year.

Colonel G. H. Robertson, C.B., was a much esteemed member of our body. He had belonged to, and very materially aided in the formation of the Society, while it was yet in its infancy, with drawing from it for a time previous to the year 1850, when he again was admitted a member. The sixth volume of our Transactions contains a paper contributed by him giving a narrative of a journey from Khat to Sanmirane via Nal, the Baran Lak, and Quai. This distinguished soldier died at Aden on the 10th of January last, universally regretted.

General G. LeGrand Jacob, C.B., who took his departure from India but very lately, was the senior member of the Society, having been admitted in the year 1834. Possessing a quick and ever active perception, and aided by a facile pen, he proved himself by his many contributions to our Transactions to be one of the most valued and most indefatigable of our members. The papers contributed by him are—

1. Brief Historical, Geographical and Statistical Memoir on Okhamundul.

2. Report upon the general condition, on that date, of the Province of Kutch, and containing various points of information, principally of a geographical and statistical nature, connected with that interesting province.

3. Extract from a Report on the District of Bahiawar, dated the 15th March 1843.

4. Notice of Borneo, the Eastern Archipelago and Lecture delivered before the Bombay Geographical ociety, September 20th, 1855.

5. Extract from Journal of a trip to Sind from Kutch in 1852.

6. Extracts from a Journal kept during a tour made in 1851 through Kutch, giving some account of the alum mines of Murrh and of changes effected in 1844 by a series of earthquakes that appear hitherto to have escaped notice.

Surgeon Major J. W. Winchester, LL.D., F. R. C. S., was admitted a member in the year 1839. One of the earliest papers appearing in our Transactions was contributed by him, namely a memoir on the River Euphrates, &c., during the late Expedition of the H. C. armed steamer *Euphrates*. To this he also contributed "Note on the Island of Karrack, in the Gulf of Persia." "Note on the practicability of advancing any army from Europe into Asia by the Provinces of the Euphrates and Tigris." "Some notes on Scinde."

Surgeon Major C. Morehead, M. D., was admitted to the Society in the year 1838, and was therefore at his departure one of our oldest members. During the long period of his membership he never displayed a readiness to forward the views of the Society by every means in his power.

Henry Young, Esq., C. S., entered the Society in the year 1850 and as Secretary to the local Government took every opportunity in addition to personal co-operation of advancing the interests of our body.

The members who have been elected during the past year are E. Harrington Esq.; the Revd. Duncan Mepherson; Lieut. H. Burn, I. N.; C. Dod, Esq.; C. Thomas Black, Esq.; Lieut. W. T. Holt, I. N.; the Revd. R. F. Colvin; the Revd. R. Galbraith; Lieut W. L. Searle, I. N., F. R. A. S.; Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.; Commander W. B. Selby, I. N. Captain J. T. Annesley; and Commander H. A. Fraser, I. N.

It is recorded with pleasure that the interest of the session has been sustained by an unintermitted contribution of valuable papers from members and others. The following have been read before the Society at its different ordinary meetings of the session:—

1. Remarks on a portion of the Eastern Coast of Arabia between Muscat and Sohar, by Lieut. W. M. Pengelley, I. N., British Agent at Muscat. Presented by Government, and read before the Society at their second meeting, October 17th, 1861.

2. Memoir on Bahreyn by Lieut. R. W. Whish, I. N. Presented by the author, and read before the Society at their third meeting, Nov. 21st, 1861.

3. Report on the rise, progress, and results of the late flood or overflow of the Indus, which endangered the towns of Shikarpore and Jacobabad. Presented by J. D. Inverarity, Esq., C. S., Commissioner in Sind, and read before the Society at their fourth meeting, December 19th, 1861.

4. Journal of a tour in the North of Kutch in 1852, with remarks on the changes effected by recent earthquakes that appear hitherto to have escaped notice, by General G. LeGrand Jacob, C. B. Presented by the author, and read before the Society at their sixth meeting, February 20th, 1862.

5. On the Mountains forming the Eastern side of the Basin of the Nile, and the origin of the designation "Mountains of the Moon," by Dr. C. T. Beke. Presented by the author.

6. The Mosaic Account of the passage of the Israelites out of Egypt, supported by the geographical configuration of the country surrounding the Gulf of Suez, by Edwin Haycock, Esq. Presented by the author, and read before the Society at their seventh meeting, March 20th, 1862.

7. Brief Account of a visit to Moses' Wells "Ayoun Mousa," (near Suez) Ruins of the Monastery of Saint Paul's high land of Aboo Tarajj, and the Wady Tawreek (The Wady Mousa of Moresby), by Captain W. C. Barker, I. N., Vice-President. Presented by the author, and read before the Society at their eighth meeting, April 17th, 1862.

8. Memoranda and Extracts from various sources, relative to the capabilities of the River "Juba" in East Africa for navigation; and the resources of the countries adjoining it, by Commander H. A. Fraser, I. N., communicated through the President.

Within the last few days two other papers have been received, one from Dr. J. Lalor entitled "Rough notes showing outline of the country between Kurrachee and Gwader," and the second "Miscellaneous observations upon the Comoro Islands" from the Government.

A catalogue to the Society's library and papers has been published, and is now in the hands of members.

A new book-case has been placed in the Society's rooms, and particular attention has been given to the library, many of the volumes of which have been rebound: a large sum having been appropriated for this object.

Opportunity will be taken of the approaching recess for pre paring the 16th Volume of the Society's Transactions.

A catalogue to the Society's maps, charts, &c., is in course of preparation.

The accounts of the year are balanced and await audit.

The voting lists werd examined, and the following gentlemen were declared the office bearers for the ensuing year, 1862-63:—

Vice-Presidents.

1. Barker, Captain W. C., I. N.
2. Peere, The Hon'ble W. E., C. S., F. R. G. S., F. R. A. S.
3. Mansfield, Lieut.-Genl. Sir W. R., K. C. B.

Resident Members.

1. Bhawoo Dajee, Esq., G. G. M. C.
2. Black, Thomas, Esq.
3. Fergusson, Lieut. E. F. T., I. N., F. R. A. S.
4. Fletcher, The Revd. W. K., M. A.
5. Frushard, Captain James, I. N.
6. Haines, Robert, Esq., M. D.
7. Hobbert, H., Esq., C. S.
8. Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Bart.
9. Pengelley, Lieut. P. M., I. N.
10. Robinson, Lieut. G. T., I. N.
11. Sinclair, R. S., Esq., LL.D.
12. Vaughan, Surgeon J., F. R. C. S.

Non-Resident Members.

1. Constable, Commander C. G., I.N.
2. Glasse, Surgeon Major H. D.
3. Jones, Captain J. F., I.N.
4. Kemball, Lieut. Col. A. B., C.B.
5. Leith, Surgeon Major A. H., M.D.
6. Mitchell, The Revd. J. M., LL.D.
7. Mitchieson, Lieut. P. W., I.N.
8. Sylvester, Dr. G. H., F. G. S.

It was then moved by Captain Barker, Vice-President in the Chair, and seconded by Captain Frushard, "that the report submitted by the Secretaries be adopted, and that a vote of the Society's best thanks be passed to the President and Secretaries, and also to the office-bearers of the past year."

It was then proposed by Mr. Kennelly, seconded by Captain Barker, V. P., and unanimously carried, "that His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K. C. B., be invited to become the patron of the Society." After which the meeting adjourned

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

SINGAPORE, 24th *May* 1862.—On the 20th current almost all the inhabitants of the camp were in the midst of about 125 sepoys of H. M.'s 8th Regt. N. I. infected with a bad spirit: great alarm existed in consequence; and in consequence of the angry feelings of discontent which pervaded their minds being grounded on the desire to loot, the people were in the very greatest degree exposed to the greatest peril. They were armed with cutlels and bludgeons which they flourished in the air; and after having obtained their own private ends of revenge against those who evinced a disposition hostile to them, they came in open Bazaar, and beat every one that came in their way. The bodies of about 14 persons are a mass of weals and bruises, and some blows are especially severe on the heads; all probability producing insanity. This riot took place in the principal part of the camp (according to the computation of the people) at 8-15 A. M.; was witnessed by numbers, and lasted, it would appear, for nearly an hour and a half. When the riot was spreading wider and wider, the people shut themselves up in their houses and remained there until it was over. I will add my belief that had Captain Hewett, the Cantonment Magistrate, not come to the scene of the offence as soon as he did and exercised his decision in a way which he thought most effectual for the safety of the people, the then existing danger would have been much increased, and very possibly would have produced much bloodshed, for the sepoys had become daring. The disturbance of about 10 sepoys is the spark that lighted the number in question into a flame. No other regiments that were stationed here before showed any such symptoms of feeling; and as the whole of the regiment is determined to raise a riot of a more formidable nature than the present one, it is essential for the public interests that this regiment should either be immediately transferred to another station, or such energetic measures be adopted as will prevent such recurrence of such a thing. But on the whole, the former measure will be found most efficacious for the safety of the people, whilst the latter will in a very great measure counteract the endeavours which they have been making to raise a riot.

The sepoys that were brought in the Bazaar for the rescue of the people, instead of minding their own business, spurred their fellow-sepoys on further onset; at the same time beating their adversaries with the backs of their guns.

As a further and remarkable for the display of an amount of wilful perversion and suppression of facts, such as is seldom witnessed, a detailed narration of the circumstances connected with it has been imparative; and I think, no one will scarcely venture to deny these facts, which may now have been patent on all sides.

Some guns were fired this afternoon in commemoration of Queen Victoria's birth-day. Cholera has made its appearance since the last 25 days, and has swept off about 30 or 40 men, as yet there are no signs of abatement.—*Poona Observer*.

POONA.

CHINTAMON MOORESHWER MOONGEE, who received the stolen goods belonging to Kelkar, the Banker in the City of Poona, was found guilty by the Sessions Judge, Mr. T. A. Compton, on Friday last, and sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour.—*Observer, May 29.*

We are sorry to say our garrison has not altogether escaped the prevailing epidemic. There have been two deaths from cholera in the 95th Regiment, and a great many men in hospital with bowel complaints: but we hear with much satisfaction that the sickness is abating.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

OPIUM REVENUE.—With reference to the Opium discussion going on, we mention that the Department never estimated for more than 40,000 chests, and Mr. Laing must have acted under some extraordinary misconception if he estimated for 50,000 chests. It is believed that by economizing the Abkarree supply, which was over-estimated, the full estimate of 40,000 chests may yet be attained. Nothing whatever has been lost in the way of advances, the out-turn covering many times the full amount of advances, all the cultivators having large sums to receive in excess of advances. We believe the Opium revenue was never in a more healthy and satisfactory state, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary.—*Indian Empire, May 21.*

We are sorry to hear that the 25th N. I., whose course towards the Presidency we noted a few days ago, was attacked with severe cholera on the 10th current, and lost, up to last advices, ten soldiers and several camp followers: the disease being of a very fatal type. The regiment is expected to be at Sahibgunge on the 16th, and, as we stated some days ago, at Baraackpore, by railway, on the 20th. The violence and rapidity with which the cholera had attacked and killed the men, had thrown a feeling of depression over their comrades; but the Punjabees do not long succumb to panic or downheartedness, and as the regiment shook off the disease and approached the Presidency, the soldiers were resuming their usual confidence and good humour. The regiment now requires, and ought to get, some rest and a little idleness after its long and unexpected march, at this season of the year, from Central India; and we hope that it will not be brought down for Calcutta duty before the beginning of July.—*Englishman, May 21.*

OUR Correspondent *Fair Play* pourtrays very lucidly the past, present, and probable future of the Staff Corps If he had been a reader of ours since the order for the institution and formation of that corps appeared, he would have seen that we have never, from the commencement, accepted the Staff Corps "as a success;" but, on the contrary, we have devoted columns to the exposure of its insufficiency, its defects, and the free action which it, in many ways, gives to nepotism, to jobbing, to intrigue, and to the untramelled working of interest, favoritism, and unjustice. We have, from the commencement, thought, and think more confidently every day, that the Bengal Staff Corps is, and will be found to be, a failure: and that in a few years at the furthest, it will be as utterly abolished, as have all the other institutions of the East India Company, by the founder of the Staff Corps and persecutor of the Company's memory, Sir Charles Wood. Our correspondent puts the position of the members of the Staff Corps in its true light.—*Id.*

THE following incident does not speak well for the efficiency of our Mofussil Police. Lieutenant Garten, commanding the Jaunpore Police, having received information that Sungram Singh, an old rebel leader in the massacres of 1857-8, and since then living by plunder and by murder, was inside in a village called Salpore, determined to attempt his arrest, and for that purpose took with him fourteen men. The party were fired upon by Sungram Singh's band, and Lieutenant Garten received a ball, which after smashing his watch entered his body, but the direction having fortunately been turned by the watch, it passed under the muscles, instead of through the abdomen. Another ball at the same time struck his horse dead. Upon seeing their leader fall, the brave policemen ran away and left him to be murdered, which he most certainly would have been, had not the villagers interfered and rescued him. We would advise Messrs. Allan and Hayes to advertise their watches in future as being life preservers as well as time keepers.—*Hurkaru, May 22.*

THE last mail has brought definite information with respect to the appointments to the High Court of Calcutta. Messrs. Walter Morgan, F. B. Kemp, W. S. Seton-Karr, and L. S. Jackson have been appointed Judges. We hear various rumours as to the time fixed for their induction, but the beginning of September is generally understood to be the earliest date. Sir Barnes Peacock has been instructed to prepare the necessary rules.—*Id.*

A FEW days ago, one of those incidents occurred which are not often recorded in a newspaper, and yet which might prove of vital importance to almost any married couple in Calcutta. The incident is simple enough and may be told in a few words. A gentleman and lady recently visiting Calcutta for the first time, when one morning, during the absence of the former, a letter arrived to his address, which was duly opened by the lady, in accordance with a privilege occasionally allowed to curious and devoted wives. This letter proved more startling than pleasant. Mrs. Bluebeard might have experienced greater alarm, but certainly could not have displayed greater surprise. For this letter the lady in question could scarcely avoid the inference that her husband, to whom she had been married for many years, and whom she had fondly believed to be the best husband in the world, was a viper, a perjured villain, a wretch, a brute, *et cetera*. She looked at the address, but there was her husband's name and residence correctly written. The letter was apparently written by a female But we give it at length, as well as it could be subsequently remembered by the parties interested; for the letter itself was torn to shreds in a brief discussion which ensued:—

MY DEAR SIR.—Your servant has been twice to my house to say that you wish to see me. I shall be very happy to call on you, if you will mention where and at what time we can have an interview.—I remain, Dear Sir, Yours very truly, S——

Now the writer of this letter was, what is delicately termed a "social evil," but what in the days of our fathers would have been called by a harsher and severer name. She is somewhat noted—in Calcutta, for very—likely few men could drive round Tank Square without having a card thrust into their buggy, inviting Blank, Esq., to a ball and supper at eight rupees a head. This last proceeding is not perhaps the best way of exhibiting the advantages of female education, or of ventilating our Christian morality in the eyes of the Natives: but still it is infinitely less reprehensible than the method we have now indicated. In the one case some empty-headed shopman, or "fast" clerk, might be gulled out of his rupees by some mercenary female, and might, in the long run discover, to the anguish of his friends and the indignation of his employers, that vice is the parent of crime. But when in the fragrance of the Bow Bazar these touters for iniquity penetrate and delile the sanctity of private life, it is high time that steps should be taken to put a stop to their proceedings. Indecent advertisements and handbills carry the liberty of the press beyond the verge of licentiousness, but that evil would be altogether intolerable if it were concentrated in private letters and delivered through the post to private persons. A moment's consideration will convince the most thoughtless reader of the enormous amount of mischief which might be created by the introduction of this system of epistolary advertisement in behalf of "the social evil." The deteriorating influence of balls and and suppers to Blank, Esq., can be sufficiently neutralised, excepting as regards the wretched class of the community, by the healthy promotion of those public and private amusements which tend to the elevation and refinement of both sexes, and to the development of those sentiments and affections which make up the better life of the moral and intellectual man. But an incident, such as that we have narrated, jealousy, doubt, jealousy, coldness, aversion, and a host of similar evils into very many families: especially if the marriage had been one, not of pure affection, but of money position, or convenience. Where the union has lasted many years, and has been cemented by sorrow and adversity as well as by prosperity and success, such a poisoned arrow rebounds, incapable of harm. But how many wives are there in Calcutta, good and faithful yet warm and impetuous, who would, on the receipt of such a letter, have beaten the devil's tattoo until the husband came home and then have gone off into hysterics of forty young lady power: or would have packed up all their things, frightened their children into fits, and perhaps have compromised both themselves and their families. Then would follow the intense mortification of discovering that all this mischief had been caused by a woman, whose manners and morals were infinitely worse than those of a dancing girl at a pagoda. Of course, in the instance we have related, the letter was only a dodge to draw attention to the mercenary charms on hand: we need not say that no application whatever had been made at the house of the woman by any servant of the victim. But the comparative ease with which great mischief might be created, may be readily inferred by a consideration of the proneness of all men to believe in the truth of certain charges. It is this proneness to believe in the existence of depravity in others, which has enabled many a slanderer to whisper away the character of some of the best and purest in the land. Simple incidents have been exaggerated and distorted, idle words have been misrepresented or misinterpreted, until a just reputation has been stained when the conduct has been perfectly stainless. We should like to know how many readers will remark after perusing the present article, "Well, I dare say the servant had been sent to the house after all!"—*Id.*

THE RENT LAW.—There is some prospect at last of a peaceful termination of the Rent Difficulty. Mr. Hills, the well known landholder of Kishnaghur raised the rent of a tenant with right of occupancy from five to twelve annas a beegah, and the Deputy Collector gave him a decree for the enhancement. The tenant appealed to Mr. L. S. Jackson, the judge, who decreed enhancement to the amount of ten annas a beegah, on the ground that since the rental was fixed the profits of the agriculturist have just doubled through no effort of his own. Mr. Hills has appealed to the Sudder Court and for their judgment we look with much interest. This case is one of several thousands, all of which depend on the decision arrived at. That decision should go far to stem the tide of litigation with which the Rent Law of 1859 has flooded the country, overwhelming all but the wealthiest and most despotic native landlords who disregard it.—*Friend of India, May 22.*

THE INDO-RUSSIAN ROMANCE.—One of the two fortunes left by Indian merchants in St. Petersburg, is likely to at last to find a successful claimant. We must remind our readers that Roy Brahmin and Moolla Ooch, a Sikh and a Mussulman merchant, having journeyed to the capital of Russia, there made fortunes respectively amounting to half a million sterling and twenty thousand pounds, sent for Ramdass and Galarman Chouk from India to join them, and died before the arrival of their friends. Meanwhile Ramdass has also died and the half million will probably fall to the Russian Government, while Galarman Chouk has moved the London and Calcutta authorities to find proofs of the truth of his claim to the twenty thousand pounds left by Moolla Ooch. The authorities having failed to discover his relative place to "Cabool" in North Western India and his relations, Galarman Chouk has left St. Petersburg and reached Bombay via London, to institute the search for himself. There can be little doubt that, with such energy, he will discover the long lost proofs of his story, and convince the Russian authorities who have acted so very honorably in this matter. The conclusion will be, we presume, that the fortunate heir will receive his money and live like a prince in his native district after all his wanderings.—*Id.*

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The Public Works Department has fallen. Alone of all establishments in the empire, that department was able to resist the wave of reform which swept away other abuses administrative and financial. At last that too has yielded to the assault, and loud as any murmurs that ever met the ear of Col. Balfour, are the remonstrances of Public Works Secretaries and Superintending Engineers. In the official year 1860-61, out of a sum of three millions sterling devoted to imperial public works in India, no less than £735,100 was spent on establishments and contingencies. This is a percentage of 23-8 of the total expenditure. It was high time that Major Chesney should be deputed to visit the various Engineers' circles and reduce this monstrous, because unfruitful, extravagance. Already we are glad to learn Lord Elgin has carried out several of his recommendations, resulting in a large reduction of this percentage, which must ultimately come as low as 15 or even 12. The Government of India, however, should be careful that the establishments are diminished in such a way as not suddenly to arrest works in progress. The details of expenditure during that year, the first of the cotton crisis, will be seen from the following official table. A little more than a fifth of the whole three millions was spent on "communications" or 21-4 per cent., while the sum expended on military buildings was still as high as 29 per cent.

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	73,62,448	15,47,256	89,09,704	29·0
Naval	69,692	13,409	83,011	·2
Judicial	7,39,522	2,74,295	10,13,817	3·3
Revenue	5,23,467	2,09,013	7,32,480	2·4
Ecclesiastical	2,85,228	55,441	3,40,679	1·1
Educational	28,487	39,994	68,481	·2
General	5,73,642	2,74,026	8,47,668	2·7
Total STATE...	95,82,406	24,13,434	1,19,95,840	38·9
Municipal	1,91,932	10,647	2,02,579	·6
Marine	2,34,998	47,906	2,82,504	·9
Agricultural	19,20,454	24,72,620	43,93,074	14·2
Communications	27,62,412	38,49,950	66,12,362	21·4
Electric Telegraph	45,132	9,416	54,548	·2
Total INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT	51,54,528	63,80,539	1,15,45,067	37·8
TOTAL WORKS...	1,47,36,934	88,03,973	2,35,40,907	76·2
Establishments and Contingencies.			73,51,006	23·8
GRAND TOTAL.....			3,08,91,913	100

MEETING OF THE MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITY OF THE TOWN AND SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.

Held on the 7th May 1862, at the House of Moonshee Ameerally.

A LARGE number of the principal Mahomedan gentlemen of Calcutta and its vicinity having felt the desire of indicating in a marked manner the satisfaction with which they, with the rest of their community, regarded the accession of the Hon'ble Cecil Beadon to the Government of Bengal, met for the purpose of taking measures for giving expression of their sentiments.

On the motion of Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan, Moulvie Mahomed Wujeeh was called to the chair.

The Chairman opened the proceedings, by requesting Moonshee Ameer Ally to read out the first Resolution.

The Moonshee, in moving the First Resolution said:—It had been a time-honored custom for Governors, on the eve of departing from the scene of their labours, to be presented with Addresses from subjects who had been benefited by their just and liberal administration. There was something new in the object for which the Meeting he addressed was held. It was to congratulate a ruler on his assuming for the first time, the reins of Government, and of expressing to him the sentiments of cordiality with which the event was regarded by those who had appreciated his previous career and he was glad to find that his views had been met by gentlemen who had come together on the occasion. The Resolution with which he was entrusted, was the following:—

"That the Mahomedan Community being anxious of testifying their satisfaction at the assumption of the Government of this Province by the Hon'ble Cecil Beadon, resolve upon presenting him with an Address of congratulation."

Seconded by Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan, and *carried unanimously*.

The Second Resolution, moved by Moonshee Buzloor Raheem, and seconded by Aga Syud Hossain Shooshtree, and *carried unanimously*, was:—

"That the following Address in Persian as well as in English be adopted for presentation to His Honor."

To the HON'BLE CECIL BEADON,
Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

HON'BLE SIR,—On your accession to the Government of this great and important Province, we the Mahomedan Community of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, respectfully approach you with an Address of Congratulation.

We hail your assumption of the supreme Administration of our affairs as an event of joyful augury to our countrymen of all creeds and classes; and we beg your acceptance of our assurance, that men of all ranks and conditions regard it as such.

That our anticipations are founded on an intimate knowledge of your Honor's past public career, will be readily understood by those who have enjoyed, as we have done, ample opportunities of judging the part you have chosen on all the great questions, that the Government has had to discuss and decide within the last few years:—confessedly the most momentous period of Anglo-Indian history.

It would be unbecoming in us, on such an occasion, to trouble you with advice. But if there be any Department of the State, which demands a consideration, commensurate with its importance, it is that, which, in all civilized countries, is now considered of paramount interest,—the Education of the people.

We have watched with interest and admiration your efforts, under various auspices, to establish a sound system of Native Education. And we venture to predict in the name of the people of Bengal, that this great cause will now have the earnest and anxious regard of a Statesman who considers the enlightenment of the people as one of the happiest and most efficient instruments of good government.

Again tendering our earnest and heartfelt felicitations on your Honor's advent to power.—We remain, Hon'ble Sir, Your most obedient and humble servants.

The Third Resolution, proposed by Meer Mahomed Tucker, Jowahiree, seconded by Moonshee Lutafut Hossain, and *carried unanimously* was:—

"That the Address be signed by the Chairman, on behalf of the Mahomedan Community."

The Fourth Resolution to appoint a deputation was proposed by Cazee Mahomed Muzhur Khan, second ed by Moulvie Waheeddoun Nubieee Khan, and *carried unanimously*:—

The Fifth Resolution, proposed by Moulvie Izhar Hossain Khan, seconded by Moonshee Tude Ally Khan, and *carried unanimously*, was:—

"That the Chairman be asked to ascertain in communication with His Honor, the most convenient time for the presentation of the Address, and to arrange for other matters connected with the objects of the Meeting."

The Meeting broke up after thanks to the Chair.

In accordance with the above the Deputation waited on the Lieutenant Governor at his residence in Allipore, on the 16th May, at 5 P. M.

Moulvie Mahomed Wujeeh expressed to His Honor his joy in being made the bearer of an Address to His Honor from the Mahomedan Community of the Presidency. The Address, he said, would be read by the Cazee-ool Coozat.

This was accordingly done in Persian by Cazee Mahamed Muzhur Khan. A translation of the Address in English was then read by Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan

His Honor's Reply was as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I receive with much pleasure the congratulations of the Mahomedan community of Calcutta, and regret that I cannot respond in Persian to their eloquent Address.

My past career in the public service is known to most of you, and if it has been fortunately such as to inspire you with confidence in me for the future, I can only hope that your anticipations may not be disappointed.

You have made prominent mention of the subject of Native Education, a subject which especially as it concerns the class which you represent, has long engaged my attention. Without disparaging those studies, which in Mahomedan estimation constitute the distinctive mark of a scholar and a gentleman, I am most anxious that you should all thoroughly comprehend and realize the great practical importance of giving your sons the benefit of an English education, without which it is impossible that they should rise to the intellectual standard of the present age, or qualify themselves for high employment under the Queen's Government.

As loyal subjects of Her Majesty, therefore, no less than as men of sense and judgment, I exhort you to take this matter to heart and cordially to aid me, both by your example and by your influence, in promoting the diffusion of sound and useful knowledge among the youths of your persuasion, and in leading them forward to take their proper place in the competition for University degrees and honors, and in all the liberal professions.

The Deputation then withdrew.—*Hurkaru, May 20.*

BURMAH.

THE subject of immigration has been mooted by the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, to supply the dearth in the population of British Burmah; they recommend that free grants of land be made to settlers for an increased term of years to those now laid down in the old rules, which it appears are not liberal enough to induce settlers to come to the province in any number. Immigrants from China and the Coromandel coast are expected to be principally attracted, if these recommendations are acceded to; but they have discovered that they want a contract law to keep the immigrants to their agreements. The revenue returns of the entire province of Pegu were increasing, the increase in the district of Rangoon alone for the year ending 30th April last, was one lakh and forty thousand rupees. The hot weather has induced the inhabitants to make a fresh effort to arrive at some understanding with Mr. Eadie to induce him to undertake to supply the town with ice.—*Englishman, May 29.*

MADRAS.

WE are glad to hear that Captain Gahagan's report on the Attoor Ghaut has at last found its way to Government. We hear that he has abandoned the trace which he made himself, as too expensive and in advance of the present necessities of the expected traffic: and he recommends the adoption of Major Hunter's line, the money sanctioned for the old Metapollium Ghaut being handed over to Major Hunter to carry out the improvements contemplated in the present trace. The inhabitants of the Shevaroys have in consequence come forward with a further subscription, and we are happy to hear that the Railway authorities have liberally determined to complete a road from the Station now building at the Attoor Bridge to the foot of the Ghaut. The Collector has established a weekly market at the very foot of the Hills, to which coolies can go down and return in a day. Chunam which used to cost Rs. 1-2 can now be procured for 4 annas even in the present imperfect condition of the Ghaut. The Railway Station has been commenced, and it only requires the order of Government, which we doubt not will be speedily given, for the permanent way of the Ghaut, to enable us to promise our readers the pleasing certainty of being able to leave Madras in the morning, and dine in comfort by six o'clock, in the cool atmosphere of the delightful Shevaroys.—*Athenæum and Statesman, May 24.*

OUR Military readers will be glad to learn, that a Committee will assemble at the Court Martial Room at 11 o'clock A. M., on every succeeding Friday from the 23rd instant, to carry into effect the distribution of the first payment of the Delhi and Lucknow Prize Money. The Committee will be composed of a President—Major R. S. Dobbie, 4th Regt. L. I. and the Members will be furnished with one Subaltern from H. M. 69th and one from the 34th L. I. The Committee will be guided strictly by G. O. G. dated Fort St. George, 29th April 1862, No. 172 of 1862.—*Carnatic Telegraph, May 24.*

INFORMATION from Chingleput has reached us to say that two European deserters from H. M. 69th Regiment, named Waddell and Trapp, started off to a station called Annicut near Treporam, with one suit of uniform clothing each, and belt. They were insulting all respectable individuals they met with in their spree, until Mr. Mark Morris, the Police Inspector of that Division apprehended them, and brought them before the Sub Magistrate of Chingleput. Their violent and disorderly behaviour towards the Police Inspector we are informed, endangered his life, and the Magistrate had enough of his share of abuse and menace. Their conduct having the appearance of insanity about it, they were strait jacketed, and then secured with irons. They are now in the Chingleput Jail, until the Magistrate shall be advised by the Military authority to have them sent down under a suitable Guard of European soldiers to the Presidency, to undergo a Court Martial about to essemble in Fort St. George.—*Id.*

SIND.

THE SIND RAILWAY.—We understand that from sickness and other causes, there is such a scarcity of drivers in the employ of the Railway Company as to cause great inconvenience, and throw upon those present at their post an amount of work which they are unable to perform. Measures, however, are to be promptly adopted to meet emergencies of this character. We further learn with pleasure that every precaution has been taken to avert this season the recurrence of the damages done to the embankments by the heavy monsoon rains. New drains have been opened, and the culverts put in thorough repair along the line. The Railway Office, we perceive, was removed yesterday to the bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Whatley, between the Telegraph and Chief Engineer's offices, in order that the work may not be interrupted next English mail-day, as would have been the case, if the removal had taken place on the 1st proximo, as originally announced.—*Our Paper, Kurrachee, May 23.*

A BOMBAY IMPORTATION.—We are informed that a time-expired soldier, named Battye Wern, formerly a bandsman in the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, has arrived in town to pursue, no doubt, a species of trade which he was not allowed to carry on at the Presidency. This consisted in watching when the gentlemen left their residences, and then intruding upon the ladies and frightening them into giving him something so as to rid themselves of his agreeable company. For a piece of work of this description he was convicted and sent to imprisonment in Bombay, which however, he did not undergo owing to bad health. Already since his arrival he has been brought up before the Cantonment Magistrate and cautioned against cultivating a similar practice here. The ladies, however, may as well be on their guard against his attentions. He formerly was employed in the Railway here, and lost one of his fingers through an accident.—*Id.*

PUNJAUB.

WE understand that by orders of Government no Medical Officer is to obtain leave from his Regiment or Station except in case of ill health, We suspect the reason to be that symptoms of Cholera having appeared in various part of the country at an unusual time, it is considered wise to keep Doctors at their posts.

We have several letters from places far apart in which the disease was apparent, and we regret to mention that one fatal case occurred yesterday in the 19th Regiment at Meean Meer, but no other person has been attacked.—*Lahore Chronicle, May 21.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Mofussilite.

SIR,—Lord Stanley, when Secretary of State for India, ordered that, for the future, promotion in the Government Educational Department in this country should be confined to those who belonged to it. The spirit of the order was, evidently, that no outsiders should be appointed to the prejudice of those in employ. In consequence of this, many men worked zealously, and gained the approbation of their superiors, but found that they were set aside for some one from England—some one who had no greater claim to consideration, in high quarters, but were encouraged to remain in the department. These might, with advantage to themselves, have sought other employment at the time: for it was immediately after the mutiny, and men of intelligence and education were great in demand. Now that the opportunity has passed away, in a great measure, they find that their confidence in the good faith of our rulers has been misplaced, and outsiders have been put into places which ought to have been for those who had already laboured long and well. Not only has this been the case, but vacancies which should have been filled in the order of service have been given away on no other principle than favoritism. Men, not more than a few months in employ, and without having shown any superior qualification for the work, have been promoted to the prejudice of their fellow-labourers, who had superior claims of service, and were tried men—men who had never been found wanting. It may be said, such promotion has taken place in the department, but, surely, this is not the intention of Lord Stanley's order. It was not intended that men were to be admitted simply for the purpose of stepping over the heads of others to large emoluments. The prizes in the department are few, one pay, exceptional posts, and extremely small. What encouragement can there be for men, who are really able to promote the work of educating the natives to exert themselves for their improvement? Work now, no doubt—routine will be got through—but there can be no heart in the business. It will be the forced labour of unwilling men. What wonder then, that the Government educational work is a failure?

I am not an advocate of a seniority service: I would consider it an unmixed evil of incompetence and ignorance, were men thrust into positions of trust and authority, simply because they happened to stand next in order. By all means, let the younger be promoted before the elder, if he is decidedly superior; but, if the qualifications are nearly equal, the elder as a right to be considered, despite any other circumstance. Ability and the character of the work heretofore done, should be the only criteria.

I have

again be divided into batta and half batta, the former being an extra allowance for service in the field, and the latter the ordinary allowance. 2nd. In each division, there might be established two grades, Senior and Junior, the extra pay in each being drawn either according to a standard of rank, or according to a fixed limit of emolument.

If the former mode were adopted, we would recommend some such division as the following—

	Senior	Junior.
Military.	Senior Majors and upwards.	Junior Majors and all below the rank.
Civil.	The grades including and superior to that of Magistrate.	The grades inferior to that of Magistrate.
Public Works.	Engineer Establishment.	Subordinate Establishment.

If, however, the rate of allowance were made to depend upon pay, the salary of a 1st Class Deputy Magistracy might be taken as the limit, and all Officers, of whatever branch of the service, be allowed to draw the Senior or Junior allowance according as they receive more or less Rs. 700 per mensem. The effect of this measure would be, that the Audit Clerk would merely have to look at an Officer's salary for any month to determine the amount of his extras; whilst both Officers and Clerks would be rid of the bother of referring to a volume of Rules, or of quoting a number of Regulations. We throw out this suggestion for the benefit of those concerned. Our position precludes us from doing more than furnishing a mere outline. If the principle should be adopted, the details, of course, might be modified to suit varying circumstances. For instances there might be three grades or more instead of two equivalent to Senior, Middle and Junior grades: the fewer, however, the better. In noticing the matter briefly as we have done we have been to point out a portion of our Accounts which would seem to have escaped the prospects of a Reform.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

(From the Calcutta Englishman, May 20.)

We presume we are to look upon the *Harkaru* for the future as standing in the same relation to the Indian Financial Department as the *Moniteur* does to that of France: a convenient vehicle for denying the undeniable, and explaining away awkward mishaps by misapplication of misleading figures. Hitherto in India when it has been necessary to give official corrections of public statements they have been sent to the journal needing to be corrected: but we suppose we have not been found sufficiently pliable, having made ducks and drakes of some such corrections. For the second time of late the Financial Department yesterday bestowed its doubtful favour upon our neighbour, who seems shy of entirely adopting the pseudo-official "explanation" by the cardinal manner in which the latter distinguishes his own short paragraph from the article which he has taken the "trouble" to procure; which as we proceed to show is trouble thrown away.

The information "procured" with such trouble carefully avoids what we did advance on Saturday; and fully disproves what we never thought of advancing, namely—that the failure of this year's drop would effect this year's surplus, which we only alluded to as a point of comparison. We reassert what we before advanced, namely,—that Mr. Laing's budget is proved by the Revenue department's letter to be based on an unsafe foundation, in so far as opium is its main reliance: and that, within a month of his declaration of his faith in that particular, the revenue returns show a falling off from his declared calculations very far exceeding the amount of this year's surplus. We took his budget only as an illustration of the fallacy of the reasoning with which he supported it. He declared that he had certain surplus, and that he was justified in disposing of it, because in future he could reckon with certainty upon a given revenue to be yielded by a production of not less than 50,000 chests of Opium from Bengal: and already the fallacy of his estimate in that respect is apparent. But the explanation in the *Harkaru* shows further that the principle of his departmental action is very different from the political economy enforced in his speeches: for it proceeds to show that a partial failure, say 25 per cent, in a crop being grown under advances, is a positive gain by the operation of the consignment in high prices. This is strange doctrine from a free trade Chancellor of the Exchequer, who assures us he calculates upon an increasing breadth of cultivation, which he should rather avoid, according to this explanation, as tending to low prices: and stranger still in the columns of a journal which has just been so vehemently denouncing the abominations of the Opium cultivation. He should know, if Mr. Laing does not, that a failure of crop implies not merely present loss to the cultivator, but several extra turns of the official screw in the adjustment of balances in following seasons: and, in the present state of Bengal, we think that embraces considerations deeper than those involved in a positive value to the State in the chequer of 35,000 chests or 50,000. Again, the plea put forward is bad, inasmuch as our only safety in the Chinese market is sending there our high quality of Opium at such a price as shall not drive the consumers to content themselves with the lower qualities more easily within their reach. They must have Opium, but in their present condition of starvation they may easily arrive at the point of impoverishment, when 100,000 chests of home-grown drug may have the preference over the 25,000 chests only, of Indian growth, which the same money may suffice to buy.

We are told also that the advances are made, not on chests delivered, but on area cultivated. The mode of advance in no way touches the question, weight or area. A failure of 25 per cent from an estimated yield, falls somewhere as a loss: either as a season's labour without profit to the cultivator, or as a decrease in anticipated revenue to the department advancing money for a given cultivation. We said on Saturday that we had accepted Mr. Laing's budget,—with our protest against his Opium calculations; and his declaration of it as his financial sheet-anchor: and here is before him the proof that the drug in India is not the same reliable source of revenue as excisеable articles in England. There is no possibility of a failure of the "gin crop:" a threatened short harvest at home may be supplemented by imported grain. And as for "go of gin" for which the London operative pawns his last shirt or his wife's last shawl, must pay its tribute to the Exchequer before it reaches his lips, wherever the distiller may have got his raw material. But we cannot at a month's notice import the poppy: and if we cannot supply John Chinaman at prices within his reach, he will not be long in finding substitutes available. The danger of the position may be seen in the extent of the panic only a year ago, when we alone ventured the assertion that within six months the average would rise again to its 1,100. We were all wrong then, as now: and "men of experience" assured us it was all over, and we should never see opium above Rs. 1,100 any more. Mr. Laing's surplus is a safe one for this year no doubt: but his declared basis, on which to preserve that nicely adjusted pressure which "makes both ends meet" and a little over, is as undoubtedly an unsafe one: and this point is all we contend for.

CENTRAL ASIA.

(From the Delhi Gazette, May 24.)

By our latest news from Cabool given in our Thursday's issue it seemed as if matters were tending towards a compromise between the belligerent parties. Ahmed Jan had been recalled to Herat, why it was not stated, and negociations were affoat being discussed in their preliminary stage between the friends and relatives of the opposite parties. Our own opinion is that Ahmed Jan would desist from further aggression if the country as far as Furrah was quietly made over to him. The Dost according to our news-writer refuses to listen to any such a compromise—for the rest we must be content to wait and watch the issue of events.

Most of the leading Indian Journals have insisted on the necessity of another expedition to the Persian Gulf, and several unreservedly assert that such a measure is in contemplation. This with the exception of the *Friend of India* whose non-interfering policy in the least likely of all to be adopted, is the plan of operation suggested or recommended by almost every journal except our own. We have advocated a different policy altogether, nor can we to this moment see how such a plan of operations as an expedition to the Persian Gulf can be justified, till we have plainer proof of the Shah's compliance with the aggressive movements of the Herat chief. We shall not repeat our arguments in favour of the occupation of an advanced post beyond the Bolan Pass, but have a few words to say respecting our present Trans-Indus frontier.

It has been the fashion hitherto to over-rate the value of our frontier brigade. The men and regiments of which it is composed is so often proved themselves to be of the right stuff, when engaged against other and hostile tribes, or in the mutiny against the Pandies, and their officers have on so many occasions distinguished themselves, and the system and the service generally is admitted on all hands to be such a good school for military training, that we have grown into the habit of regarding the Punjaub frontier force as invincible, and as forming in itself an impregnable protection to our empire on that side.

Without wishing to detract from the well-earned fame of this force, or to deny its merits for services hitherto performed faithfully and well for the state, we must be permitted to express our very serious doubt whether the Government was wise in trusting the gates of India so entirely and so confidently to their keeping.

As long as we had no other work cut out for these irregulars beyond chasing cattle-lifters or even making a raid for a few miles into the mountains to avenge some act of aggression on British subjects and property, these isolated garrisons in the Derajat were well enough. But we must be prepared for other and more important operations on that frontier.

Without attributing too much importance to the present movement in Affghanistan, it is evident to us that the restless spirit abroad in Central Asia will sooner or later compel us to take some steps towards securing the tranquility of the country beyond the Indus. The superstitious belief in prophecies which had so large a share in the creation of the last rebellion is as rife now as it was then. It is no use ignoring the fact, which any one may learn by enquiry, (not perhaps an enquiry conducted through the Nazir or the Serishtadar, but an enquiry in the sense of an attempt to get at the truth) that the eyes of the Mahomedan world of India are just now turned rather curiously towards the West, from whence is expected to arise that Gharabi Shah, or Western king mentioned in their prophecies, the coming Kreshlung whose arrival are expected to commence in July of this year. Many people, amongst which number we speak of these prophecies, ridiculously, that are outspoken put faith in them as prophecies, and some have taken the useless pains to prove their falsities. So-and-so pears, the Khalifa Dajjal, Gog of Scripture, would for a moment regard them as anything but spurious, but that does not in the least affect the bulk of the Mahomedans who regard them as genuine and trust implicity in them. There is no denying the fact, that the bulk of them, the uneducated and ignorant classes including Mahomedan soldiers either in our ranks or out, *do* put faith in these silly stories. And it is pretty well known that this notion is fostered and encouraged by the fakirs and ascetics wandering about the country. The Mahomedan mind is just now in an excited state, all over the world and India has not escaped. Overt acts probably we shall see none of, an attitude of quiet and calm preparation assumed by the Government will be the most effectual way of stopping that. Still we have not seen the end of this Affghan movement, and we know what John Lawrence's opinion was, (and we hardly think he will be called an unreasoning alarmist,) that directly an invading force of any kind reached Candahar, the Punjaub would no longer be safe. Not that he foresaw any danger from a direct invasion, but simply because the minds of the Mahomedans of the Punjaub would be so affected by the apparent incipient fulfilment of their prophecies and traditions that there would be great danger from their excitement.

Under such circumstances is it safe, is it wise to disregard all the ordinary accepted principles of strategy in the protection of our frontier? all the lessons of experience in human nature and especially that phase of it presented to us in the Asiatic character? We do disregard them.

1st. By taking an undefended river for our frontier—defended only by isolated garrison posts liable to be cut off from one another, and cut up, at any time.

2nd. By overlooking the fact that religious fanaticism brooks the restraint neither of reason nor law. Acknowledges no obligation save an imaginary impulse from Divine source, knows neither oath, nor gratitude, nor allegiance, nor truth, nor mercy.

1. A river undefended is the worst boundary a state can have, this is allowed on all hands. But protected as the Indus might be, it would form an exception. Our isolated garrisons in the Derajat are a mistake. A few police at the outside should be sufficient for them, or if it is necessary to keep them up, let us occupy Dera Ismael Khan with a force of sufficient strength to enable the officer commanding to act independently of supplies and resources from other places, and to take the offensive when necessary. The hill tribes are terrible cowards in the plains: cowards anywhere but behind their rocks and *sungers* of their mountain passes. As yet, in our time they have never ventured to show themselves on the plains in sufficient force to be formidable to even the smallest garrison we have ever kept up in our frontier forts. This is undeniable, but it is equally undeniable that they are capable of being roused to action by sudden and widely spread fits of fanaticism under the influence of which they might any day, and without much notice pour down upon the plain country in such force as to render the position of the isolated garrisons in the Derajat very precarious.

The Indus as a frontier boundary may be divided into two parts—that above and that below Kalabagh. Above Kalabagh the river is in many places hardly navigable, it is either rapids where the water rushes with tremendous velocity, at one season of the year imminently dangerous and at all seasons so violent that no boat ever attempts the upward course. In other places the stream flows sluggishly but deep between high rocky banks. It is only in the latter places that it could be crossed with boats, being too deep for fording. The country between Attock and Kalabagh may be represented as a triangle (almost an (isosciles) whose apex is Kohat, and the base line the Indus. From the difficult nature of the country, the uncertain character of the river, and the prevalence of rapids impassable by ford or ferry, the position of the garrison of Kohat, and the sterile nature of the country on the East side (represented as another triangle with the same base as the last, but whose apex is Rawul Pindee,) this part of our boundary may be looked upon as the most impregnable anywhere from Peshawur to Shikarpore.

From Kalabagh down to Sukkur it is not too much to say, the Indus might be crossed anywhere by any body of men provided with boats. And we suspect it would not be difficult to collect boats at any given point and cross over any amount of men, horses, cattle, without any one of the authorities Civil or Military being aware of the operation. This must be the case with most rivers, and the difficulty of providing against it, and of watching effectually the banks of a stream for many hundreds of miles is the reason why a river is a strategical point of view so far only a boundary, as never to be defended when any other is available. It is possible however, especially in a river like the Indus, where, we can do pretty much as we like to take such measures as will render it a very efficient frontier post all down its course. We ought to have a small fleet—not a flotilla—heaven forbid—but a fleet of country boats armed with guns to be used in the river gun boats, and manned with river police, with two Head Quarter stations Kalabagh and Mittunkote. By this means the river could be watched from Kalabagh to Sukkur. Below Mittunkote the river in this part being more easily navigable for steam boats, the country craft should be superseded by steamers, and more in the character of a *Monitor*. At Mooltan which is undeniably the most important post, the key of India on that side, we ought to have a force sufficiently large to enable the officer commanding to move a Brigade upon any threatened point. Such a force at Mooltan would obviate the necessity of keeping a large force at Dera Ismael Khan, which is a very unhealthy station. The present detachment of a hundred Europeans should be withdrawn at once. It is too small to be of any real service, and the men would be much better with the Head Quarters of their corps. Nothing breaks up a corps, or does more harm to discipline than this frittering away a regiment into little detachments. It is a great mistake too, one of the many mistakes except the English in India are beginning to find out. The only sound principle is to concentrate a force in strength at commanding positions with passable military roads to distant points and means of locomotion at hand.

2. Under this head we have very little to say, simply this, that the instant the Punjaub frontier force is wanted for important service, or the news of the rising of anything occurring beyond the Sulieman range to stir up the fanaticism, or excite the tribes in the neighbourhood, the larger portion of the force, all that raised from the frontier tribes themselves, and all the Mahomedan element of it, will become not only useless, but dangerous in the highest degree. This we will be told is the same nonsense these that were enacted in Hindostan in 1857, others lives threatened by their own men. Of course these gentlemen laugh at the idea of anything so absurd, so *did* we in Hindostan.

As to there being no danger Whatever on that side of India, such an assertion betrays gross ignorance not of facts, but of the feelings and sympathies of the Mahomedans of India, such an assertion betrays gross ignorance not of ancient, but of modern history. We don't want to go back to Alexander and King Porus, nor even so short a distance back as Nadir Shah, we only point to the fact of the existence of the fanatical spirit among the Mahomedans and the ease with which any absurdity however great, can for treasonable purposes be spread abroad, and is believed in.

With half a lac of rupees we feel confident we could raise such a political storm in this country as would not subside so easily as that of 1857. We should merely have to bribe emissaries to go about the Trans Indus country spreading very quietly the seeds of disturbance, exciting the fanaticism of the people by tales and prophecies, and stimulating their thirst for gain by the promise of plunder. The Sikhs were unable themselves, the hoarded wealth of the richest cities in the world were at their feet, and by simultaneously sending fakirs and ascetics about the large Mohamedan cities of Upper India, telling the people to look out for the long expected fulfilment of the prophecies, of the Gharabi Shah,—and in six months we should have the Governor General sending special steamers to Suez to bring out more troops.

Whether tools so easily manufactured, and so easily wielded, are likely to be wielded or not we leave the government to answer. Our own minds are pretty clear, and we are those of all who think, and who are not afraid and ashamed to say what they think. Can any one deny that under such circumstances an attitude of armed preparation is not imperatively called for?

One word more to a certain class of gentlemen who shall *now* be nameless, but who will doubtless peruse this article or get it translated to them.

Observe, all our advice is tendered with the object merely and solely of *preventing* the necessity of having recourse to arms and violent measures at all. Do not run away with the notion that when we speak of danger, we mean anything but danger to our peace and tranquility. We want to *prevent* disturbances—that is all. But if once disturbances arise, you will find that neither fanaticism, nor fanatical prophecies, nor any combinations of the devil, will stand for a single day against British bayonets and Armstrong guns. Lord Canning no longer governs India.

THE RAJAH OF MYSORE.

(From the Athenæum and Statesman, May 24.)

Our daily contemporary has discerned on the claims of the Rajah of Mysore to the restoration of his territory. He throws his conclusions into four distinct propositions, condemnatory, as indeed was to have been expected, of the Rajah's right and title to his kingdom. Lord Canning, it is well known, has recently arrived at the same conclusion in a letter which he has transmitted to the Rajah in reply to one requesting the Governor General to befriend him by advocating his application to the Secretary of State. The friends of Lord Canning will, we think, have reason to regret the tone of that letter when it shall come to be published. There was nothing, it is true, in the Rajah's communication except the undignified attack which the viceroy has not thought it beneath him to make upon his old and defenceless correspondent. Lord Canning's letter is steadily and cooly insulting, nor can we think that it harmonizes with the doctrines which he was the first to recognize after the promulgation of the Queen's proclamation, touching the future treatment of the Indian princes, our friends and our allies. We believe we hold the key of the secret motive which induced Lord Canning so far to forget himself on the present occasion, but it is not of a nature to be at present divulged. Suffice it to say, that we shall be very much mistaken, if it do not turn out that the petulence and virulence of his letter will be as easily and unmistakeably traceable to personal feeling.

The Rajah's claim must, however, be considered apart from all such accidents, and decided upon its merits. There are two questions, and two only which can arise—First, is the claim tenable upon its merits: secondly, if it be valid, is there any political circumstance which renders it inexpedient to admit and act upon it.

To deal with the last first; we feel as strongly as any one can feel that we have no right to play by the whole population of Mysore, as well as the Rajah individually; and it is perfectly possible that in acceding to the Rajah's request we might be wreaking an immense wrong upon the millions who would fall under his rule.

In such a case we coincide that the Statesman might well hesitate before he acted upon the particular right; justice to the individual might involve injustice to such masses, that political expediency might warrant the determination to do an act of isolated injustice to the individual, in order that justice might be done to the people at large. It would be a choice of difficulties, where the politician might choose the less. The circumstances under which we placed the Rajah on the Musnad of Mysore, when it was open to the allies to have come to some other arrangement render it imperatively and peculiarly our duty to see that the whole people of Mysore are efficiently and equitably governed. The chance of handing back a whole people to anarchy is a fine subject of rhetorical declamation; and had Lord Canning confined himself to this assertion, and dealt with it tenderly as possible with the Rajah in refusing his request, it would probably have been very difficult to assail his position.

But when he oversteps this prudent bound, and proceeds by very special pleading to show that the Rajah has not, and never had, any right to expect the restoration of his territories under any circumstances, his Lordship has to combat stern and terrible facts, which it would have been wiser and safer for him to have slurred over or passed by.

Our contemporary is guilty of the same fallacy. He argues, as does Lord Canning, though not so forcibly, that it never was contemplated to restore the Kingdom to its Rajah: that when his alleged misrule induced Lord William Bentinck to take the first step in assumption, the act was final; and that the Rajah is under an entire misapprehension in supposing that there is or was any room left for his ever again having "the sovereignty as he had before the assumption, under any contingencies or circumstances whatsoever.

It is not our intention to enter into the questionable merits of Poorneah. He lacked the river-flowing treasury no doubt, but fact is not inconsistent with a very oppressive rule. Nor are we going to take up the cudgels in behalf of the Rajah's own administration. That it was neither better nor worse than the ordinary run of Native Governments of former days we are free to believe: but we know that Lord William Bentinck lived to admit that he had acted hastily and unadvisedly in the matter of the Mysore Raj: and that subsequent inquiries, reported on by the Commission, go far to absolve the Rajah, and to show that the ill effects of his rule had been monstrously exaggerated. The proofs of these assertions are in our hands: but it is unnecessary to quote specific passages. We prefer proving direct to the point: and we say advisedly that the assumption of the Rajah's territory was intended at the time to be merely temporary, and that its restoration was always contemplated so soon as such a condition of the kingdom as that now arrived at could be shown.

The Court of Directors have signified their commands that the administration of your Highness's territories shall remain on its present footing, *until the arrangements for their good government shall have been so firmly established as to be secure from future disturbances.*"

And the "Home authorities" in 1835, in chalking out the system of administration which it would be prudent to institute in Mysore, deprecated the introduction of any such changes as it would be difficult for the Rajah to carry through in his country should he succeed. "We are desirous," they write, "of adhering as far as can be done to the native usages, and not to introduce a system which cannot be worked hereafter by native agency *when the country shall be restored to the Rajah.*"

It is idle after this to waste words upon the matter. It is impossible in the teeth of these express emphatic declarations to assert that, whatever it may be convenient to swear to now, it was not the intention at the time, to assume the management of the Rajah's dominions as a mere temporary measure. Lord Canning, we believe, is driven to the shift of arguing that this passage does not refer to the present Rajah, but merely to the possibility of a restoration to a Rajah at some future time!

The writer in the *Madras Times* takes a more compendious, though a more disingenuous method of what Lord Dalhousie called "facing a difficulty." In a letter which we published a few days ago, the writer must have had before him the very passage we have quoted, he *only* omits altogether the allusion to the words "*when the country shall be restored to the Rajah.*" He writes "at first it was attempted to retain as much as possible the Native Agency under the two British Commissioners, and the Court of Directors expressed themselves—but a deal of country boats armed with guns to be used in the gun boats, and manned with river police, with two Head Quarter stations Kalabagh and Mittunkote. By this means the river could be watched from Kalabagh to Sukkur. Below Mittunkote the river in this part being more easily navigable for steam boats, the country craft should be superseded by steamers, more in the character of a *Monitor*."

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ENGLISH PRESS.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

(From the Weekly Despatch.)

Our friend Publicola draws this week a historical comparison which cannot be without its uses. He invokes experience as our guide in the matter of our present struggle for the means of naval supremacy. Our briefer and humbler task is to show the state at which the question has practically arrived, for the bulletins from Shoeburyness, and the proclamations of our great engineers, are the announcements of future victories or reverses. If Waterloo was won at Eton, our next great sea-fights must be gained in the dockyards and the foundries. Some one the other day was quarrelling in print with the title given to Cannot "of organiser of victory:" that somebody was not too well instructed in the subject he assumed to treat of.

This week sees the attack as triumphant as was a week ago the "defence. It was very justly concluded that if iron vessels could really stand pounding to any extent without serious damage, one of the class might pass on, taking no heed of efforts or of iron opponents, and running into the midst of a crowded harbour, destroy everything consumable about it. No arsenal would be safe that might be within gun-shot of such an enemy. He would not waste powder and shot upon the invulnerables: he would strike at what could not effectually resist, and then coolly make off. Mr. James Nasmyth was the first to appeal to the public with a remedy for this state of defencelessness. In 1845, long before the dawn of reason in that quarter, he introduced the subject of steam-rams to the Admiralty, and, having watched the course of experiments ever since, he avers that, "great as the shot-resisting capabilities of our iron-plated war ships may be, not one of them could exist above water after receiving on its side a single blow from an iron-plated steam-ram of 2,000 tons." The failure of the Merrimac so to crush the Monitor is no answer whatever to this averment, for the Merrimac's strength in her prow and forefront was no more to be compared to that of a rail steam ram than the blow of a child to a decisive right-hander of Tom Sayers. Indeed, the wonder is what the Confederates have managed to effect with their curious makeshift, patched up of bent railway bars. The moderate speed of 10 miles an hour would be sufficient to deal out this final destruction. But Mr. Nasmyth would have a fleet of small nimble vessels, which he calls in advance "cripplers," which, disabling the rudder, should leave the enemy at the mercy of the major ram, that he might deliver his mortal butt with certainty.

Sir William Armstrong, writing on the subject of his artillery, thus confirms Mr. Nasmyth's views:—"It is not by piercing small clean-cut holes with steel shot that we can hope to destroy or disable such a ship." This is, he says, the line of attack followed by Mr. Whitworth. "To act with proper effect we must knock large ragged holes in her side, and render the interior untenable from splinters." But, then, Sir William Armstrong prefers accomplishing the feat by his own artillery; and, more than that, he has done it. He has constructed a smooth-bore cannon, which now fires a round shot of 156 lbs., and which when rifled will fire a bolt of 300 lbs., and, upon a target constructed to represent the sides of the Warrior, he with the first round shot struck "upon a comparatively uninjured plate, shattering the iron mass into little crumbs of metal, splintering the teak into fibres literally as small as pins, and though not passing quite through the side, yet bulging and rending the inner skin of the ship in a way that would have rendered it almost impassible to stop the leakage." The charge of powder was raised from 40 to 50 lbs., the gun levelled at an unprotected place, the shot sent through and buried itself in the massive timbers that support the target, and even loosened the blocks of granite by which the whole is backed up." Another shot of the same kind proved that this was no fortunate accident. Either would probably have gone nearly through both sides of the Warrior.

This, to be sure, was done on land and at a standing mark. The faultless artillerists covered the mark painted for them to an inch. The distance was but 200 yards. But then the fire of a rifled shot is not expended in twice as many thousands. The next effort is to get such cannon worked on board ships of war; and Sir William Armstrong observes that his new monster, 14 feet in length, 10½ inches at the muzzle, and weighing no less than 12 tons, must so be shipped. "The weight of such guns, however objectionable, must be accepted as a necessity, and ships must be adapted for their reception." He has done his part: the ship-builders must now do theirs. And so concludes the latest innings of the game played between the War Office with its guns, and the Admiralty with its ships. The need of flotation must always prevent the use of more than a certain thickness of iron; the Armstrong shot, if it can be used on board, will crush that: so will the Nasmyth ram. We pause with the gratification of our wish that the new powers of attack shall surpass that of resistance; because, if that be established, we may well hope that no hostile vessel shall ever insult our shores with impunity.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

(From the Daily News.)

In the latest experiments of Shoeburyness had proved the absolute impregnability of the Warrior target by the most powerful projectiles in a floating battery could possibly carry, the result would, indeed, leave nothing to be desired. What they do establish amounts to this: The science of naval warfare, like all other sciences, is always progressive, and knows no finality short of the end of all things. One result, indeed, of the protection of its coasts. Such a Power must have a seagoing navy, impregnable if possible, but at any rate swift, handy, and able to work its guns in all weathers. As to floating batteries, their purpose is strictly defensive; but even these must have steering, power and rapidity of movement, or they degenerate into fixed forts, with the capacity of sinking. A ship adapted for the "reception" of the heaviest guns that can be constructed may be discovered by the genius of our shipbuilders; but a ship that can work or fight, or even carry at sea such ordnance as our artillerists are perfectly capable of constructing to-morrow, is as problematical as the "lines of NOAH's Ark. For the present all we can do is to build our ships as strong as we can, and give them guns as heavy as they can carry, but not to make mere moveable fortresses of sea-going men-of-war, or to give to floating batteries the defects without the advantages of fixed forts.

And why should even shore-fortifications be fixed? Why should not iron-cased forts be as moveable as the battering rams of ancient warfare? This also is a question which may perhaps be solved some day by the ingenuity of contrivance. But we desire to abstain, in these few remarks, from trespassing on technical considerations. These belong to science. It is only in the name of common sense and on behalf of the British taxpayer that we would ask one further question. Is there any practical limit to expenditure in the indispensable articles of powder and shot? If Mr. Gladstone had been present at Shoeburyness on Tuesday last, he could have hardly escaped this, "colossal" query. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would, we daresay, console himself with the assurance that the final result of all these experiments must be few ships, few guns, few merchant-few wars.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

FORTY-EIGHT REELS LEAD PIPE:—
12 reels ¼ inch.
12 " ½ "
12 " 1 "
12 " 1½ " Apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE Property of H. COURTLAND, Esq., proceeding to England.
A very fine Grey Arab Horse..... 14 2.
A very blood Bay Arab ..... 14 3.
A Chesnut Galloway ..... 14 1.
A Roan Arab Pony (very blood).
A quite new Dog Cart, Brass Mounted Harness and Bay Arab, very fine action. Apply to,
NOWROJEE NESSERWANJEE,
Byculla Stables.

FOR SALE.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Artichokes	Rs.	2	0 per Tin.
Do. à la Barigoule	"	2	8 "
Asparagus	"	2	10 "
Black Pudding	"	2	10 "
Do. with Truffles	"	3	8 "
Haricot Verts	"	1	8 "
Julienne Soup	"	2	4 "
Do. Do.	"	1	6 ½ Tin.
Patés Foies Truffled	"	4	4 "
Do. Snipes	"	3	4 "
Do. Larks	"	3	4 "
Do. Seal	"	3	4 "
Do. Hare	"	3	4 "
Do. Fowl	"	3	4 "
Green Peas	"	1	8 per Tin.
Sausages	"	2	4 "
Do. with Truffles	"	3	8 "
Truffles	"	9	0 "
Harricots Flageolets	"	1	8 "
Salmon in Oil	"	3	8 "

ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c., comprising
800 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 " " Longcloths.
560 " " Mattapolanes.
25 " Superior Welsh Flannel.
And an Invoice of handsome Drawing Room Time Pieces.
A few handsomely bound large Family Bibles, in beautiful type.
50 Superior Portmantons.
9 Sets Best Plated Mounted Buggy Harness.
3 " " Brass Mounted Buggy Harness.
1 " " Plated Mounted Double Harness.
3 Best Electro-plated 3 light Hanging Lamps.
9 Cases English Pickles, 10 to 14 lb.
2 Bales Orange Twist.
1 Case white Jaconets.
1 Case figured Quilting.
99 Casks Salt Beef.
On account of the Enterprizes landed ex Mary Shepherd, M C & Co.—63 Cases Barley, each, 1 cwt. Tins.

6	"	Berkley Cheese, each	¼ dozen
1	"	Preserved Mushroom,	6 oz. Tins.
1	"	Stewed "	6 " "
1	"	Oysters	12 " "
1	"	Oxford Sausages	6 " "
1	"	Vermesoully	12 Tins "
1	"	Tart Fruit	3 dozen
1	"	Vinegar	3 "
3	"	Sardines, each 100	¼ Tinz "
2	"	D. 200	½ "
1	"	Findon Haddock,	6 dozen Tins.
1	"	Lobster	8 " "
1	"	Morocco Leather	12 dozen
33	Doz.	Liqueurs in Quarts.	
50	"	in pints.	
1	Case	Pickled Herrings 12 Jars.	

And on account of Abdool Hussun Golam Hussun and Shumsoodeen Cassumjee, the first purchasers—
A quantity of Bath Bricks.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BARQUE "LADY FRANKLIN."

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd June, at 3 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Owners, the Barque *Lady Franklin*, of 511 Tons Burthen, or thereabouts, with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors, Cables, &c. as she and they now lie in Bombay Harbour.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd June, 1862 at 4 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and with the consent of Gangadhur Gokalsewjee, the Mortgagor, all that piece or parcel of land at ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, Stable, and a Bungalow, and Premises thereon built and situate partly at Girgaum Road, and partly in Agiary Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, bounded on the East by the Chawl belonging to Jugunnaw Sodasewjee, on the West by the public road, called Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the North by the public street, called Agiaree Lane, and on the South by the house of Woodew Luxmonjee, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 11, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 460, 80, and 132.
The above will be sold in three distinct lots, viz:—
Lot 1. Shall be the Premises assessed under No. 460
Lot 2. ditto ditto ditto " 80
Lot 3. ditto ditto ditto " 132
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 14½ per dozen.
Bernard & Jork's finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts..... " 18
In pints..... " 10
Rs. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 31st May 1862.
CRAWFORD & Co.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.
No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balances thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.
Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

ON MONDAY, the 2nd June, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will hold at their Rooms, their usual sale of Piece Goods,